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EAST NEW MARKET: Election District, post office, railroad station, and village, Dorchester County, Md. (Not East Newmarket, nor New Market.)

* KETCHIKAN: Post office and village on Revillagigedo Island, southeastern Alaska. (Not Kitchikan.)

* LITTLETON: Post office and railroad station, Jefferson county, Ala. (Not De Berniere.)

MANITICK: Mountain in Granby, Hartford county, Conn. (Not Manatick, Manatuck, Manitake, Manitook, Manituck, Mannatuck, nor Mantick.)

MOUNT WIESSNER: Mountain, Shoshone county, Idaho. (Not Mount Wiesner, Old Baldy, Wessner's Peak, Wiesner's Peak, nor Wiessners Peak.)

ST. JOE: River, tributary to Cœur d'Alene Lake, Idaho. (Not St. Joseph, St. Joseph's, nor St. Josephs.)

SOOES: River, Clallam county, Washington. (Not Suez, Tsoo-e-ez, nor Tzues.)

* SWANS: Island, Hancock county, Me. (Not Swan Island, nor Swan's Island.)

† VALETTA: Capital of Malta. (Not Valetta.)

THE GESELLSCHAFT FÜR ERDKUNDE, of Berlin, held a Memorial Meeting on the 29th of October, in honour of the late Baron Ferdinand von Richthofen.

A commemorative address was delivered by Prof. Dr. E. von Drygalski.

THE SOCIÉTÉ DE GÉOGRAPHIE, of Rochefort-s/Mer, announces the death of its President, M. Paul Charron, on the 9th of October, at the age of 73 years.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—The next meeting of the Society will be held at Mendelssohn Hall, No. 119 West Fortieth Street, on Friday, January 5, 1906, when Dr. Otto Nordenskjöld will describe the incidents of the Swedish Antarctic Expedition.

NEW MAPS.

AFRICA.—Stanford's New Orographical Map of Africa. Scale, 1:7,286,400, or 115 miles to an inch. Four sheets. Compiled under the direction of H. J. Mackinder. E. Stanford, London, 1905. (Price, in sheets, 16s.; mounted on rollers, 20s.)

This map has been very carefully compiled for use in the school room. Six tints of blue show ocean depths to over 15,000 feet; 6 tints of brown show elevations above sea-level to over 15,000 feet; and olive green shows land below sea-level. Thus the deepening tints of one colour are used for the land and those of another colour for the sea. This simplifies the colour scheme, and, in the opinion of many teachers, is worthy of general adoption. The contour lines are drawn at the same intervals above and below sea-level, enabling comparisons to be made which emphasize the essential plateau character of Africa. The great submarine ridge extending through the mid-Atlantic, on which St. Helena and Ascension islands stand, contrasts most effectively with the bordering depths. In addition to the land-forms, many place-names are very distinctly printed.

* Reversal of former decision. † A curious decision.

GALLA LAND.—Die Gallaländer. Nach den neusten Forschungsreisen gezeichnet. Von Carl Schmidt. Scale, 1:1,500,000, or 23.67 statute miles to an inch. Petermanns Mitteilungen, No. 10, 1905, Gotha.

An excellent specimen of compilation from original route surveys. Twenty years ago this large region east and west of Lake Rudolf was almost entirely white on our maps. Since that time eighteen exploring expeditions have traversed the country and supplied a large amount of data, which Mr. Schmidt, a member of the cartographic staff of the Justus Perthes house, has faithfully recorded. White areas of considerable extent still exist, these unexplored districts being chiefly in the east and in the northern part of British East Africa, which is still little known except along the proposed boundary between Abyssinia and the British possessions. Those American map makers who would like to study German methods of compiling maps from material found in the pioneer route surveys will find the sheet worthy of careful attention. The value of the map is increased by the fact that most of the surveys were much above the average quality of map results attained by African explorers; and a number of them, including the route surveys of the American explorer Donaldson Smith, rank very high as mother material.

UGANDA.—Surveys of the Anglo-German Boundary Commission on the south-west frontier of Uganda. Scale, 1:500,000, or 7.9 statute miles to an inch. By Lieut. Col. C. Delme-Radcliffe. The *Geog. Jour.*, Nov., 1905, London.

This frontier was delimited in 1902-4. The trigonometrical net of the Commission along the parallel of 1° S. Lat. and that of the British along the north-western and northern coasts and islands of Victoria Nyanza are shown in an inset. The topography on both sides of the boundary line is denoted, many heights are indicated in feet, and on the margin the latitude and longitude of the 44 main triangulation stations are given.

AMERICA.

U. S. HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE CHARTS.

Pilot Chart of the North Pacific Ocean, December, 1905. This chart is especially notable for the information it contains concerning the fishing banks in the North Pacific Ocean. Each fishing bank is designated by a number on the chart. On the reverse is a comprehensive table of the fishing banks, giving their names and positions, their approximate area, depth of water, nature of the bottom, and the kind and quantity of fish found on each bank. This information was compiled from publications of the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries and from other sources.

Pilot Chart of the North Atlantic Ocean, November, 1905. Red lines indicate the path followed by the centre of each of the more severe cyclonic storms during November in previous years.

CANADA.—Geological Map of the Island of Montreal and vicinity. Scale, 1:253,440, or 4 statute miles to an inch. Geological Survey of Canada, Ottawa, 1905.

Coloured to show the geological formations; geological section on the same horizontal scale.

CANADA.—Map of the City of Montreal and vicinity showing location of wells. Scale, 3,000 feet to an inch. Geological Survey of Canada, Ottawa, 1904.

The two maps above mentioned illustrate Mr. Frank D. Adams's Report on

"The Artesian and other Deep Wells on the Island of Montreal." Within fifteen years many borings have been made along the east side of the Island of Montreal to obtain water. Many of them are in the City of Montreal, and in most instances large supplies of good water have been obtained. The situation of each well is indicated by a coloured dot showing whether the water is potable, sulphuretted, or saline, or whether the boring is a dry one.

CANADA.—Geological Map of Pictou Coal Field, Nova Scotia. Scale, $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches to a statute mile. Geological Survey of Canada, Ottawa, 1904.

Mr. Henry S. Poole has written a report to accompany this revised map of the Pictou coal field. A glance at the map shows that the field has been geologically much disturbed. The map does not show surface contours, but the directions of the underground levels at various depths are indicated.

CANADA.—Geological Map of parts of Counties Renfrew, Lanark, Lennox, and Addington, Frontenac, and Carleton (Perth sheet, No. 119). Scale, 4 miles to an inch. Geological Survey of Canada, Ottawa, 1904.

The map accompanies the report by R. W. Ells on the geology of a part of eastern Ontario. On the map margin are comprehensive notes describing the formations shown in colours on the map.

CANADA.—Geological and Topographical Map of the Klondike Mining District, Yukon Territory. Scale, 1:126,720, or 2 statute miles to an inch. Geological Survey of Canada, Ottawa, 1905.

Illustrates a report by R. G. McConnell on the Klondike gold fields. The topographical map on which the geological data are imposed was constructed by Mr. J. F. E. Johnston, largely from his own surveys. Mr. McConnell spent several years in collecting the geological data which appear in his report and map.

ASIA.

CENTRAL ASIA.—Map accompanying results of V. I. Roborovski's Expedition to Central Asia in 1893-1895. Scale, 1:4,200,000, or 66.2 statute miles to an inch. (In Russian.) Drawn under the supervision of Major-General Bolshev. Imperial Russian Geographical Society, St. Petersburg, 1900.

The routes of Roborovski, Kozlov, and other explorers are shown, and on these the positions of thirty-one places have been astronomically determined, these points extending between Issyk-kul and Zaisan-Nor in the northwest and Kuku-Nor and the Amne-Matshin Mountains in the southeast.

CENTRAL ASIA.—General Survey Map showing routes traversed by V. I. Roborovski and P. K. Kozlov in 1893, 1894, and 1895. Scale, 1:1,680,000, or 26.5 statute miles to an inch. (In Russian.) Four sheets. Drawn under the supervision of Major-General Bolshev. Imperial Russian Geographical Society, St. Petersburg, 1900.

Red lines indicate the route traversed by Roborovski, green lines show Kozlov's route, and black lines the routes of other explorers in the large region between Issyk-kul in the west and Kuku-Nor in the east.

CENTRAL ASIA.—Map of Nan-Shan. Scale, 1:840,000, or 13.2 statute miles to an inch. (In Russian.) Two sheets. D. Rudnef's Cartographical House, St. Petersburg, 1900.

This is a more detailed map of the surveys made by Roborovski and Kozlov in

1893-95 in this mountain range in northeastern Tibet. The map is included in the Results of the Roborovski Expedition. Fifteen points were astronomically fixed.

CHINA.—Map of China. Prepared for the China Inland Mission. Scale, 1:3,168,000, or 50 statute miles to an inch. Four sheets. New Edition. London, Edward Stanford, 1905. (Price, 8s.)

The map shows the distribution of the China Inland Mission stations in red and those of other Protestant missions in blue. The geographic features are laid down with unusual care for publications of this nature; and as the scale is much larger than that used by atlas sheets generally, the map will serve well in many respects for general reference. Heights are given in feet, railroads in operation, building, or proposed, are included, and symbols indicate the importance of the towns.

BRITISH INDIA.—Ceylon. Scale, 1:1,013,760, or 16 statute miles to an inch. Report of Surveyor-General, P. D. Warren, Colombo, 1905.

Shows in colours the topographic surveys carried out between 1897 and 1904, the block surveys in the same period, and the regions under survey in 1905.

AUSTRALIA.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—Map of Western Australia showing the Geological Maps issued since 1896. Scale, 75 statute miles to an inch. W. D. Johnson, Minister for Mines, Perth, 1905.

The map accompanies the Progress Report of the Geological Survey for 1904.

EUROPE.

CENTRAL EUROPE.—Liebenow-Ravenstein's Special-Radfahrerkarte von Mittel-Europa. Nos. 33 Hamburg, 55 Amsterdam, 84 Cologne, 99 Frankfort on Main, 123 Paris, 143 Munich. Scale, 1:300,000, or 4.7 statute miles to an inch. Verlag Ludwig Ravenstein, Frankfurt am Main, 1905. (Price of each map, M. 1; mounted to fold, M. 1.50.)

Specimen sheets of an excellent cycling and automobile map of Central Europe in 164 sheets. The roads are distinguished according to their importance for bicycling and automobile purposes. Dangerous places where special care must be taken are designated by red dots, distances between the more important points along the roads are given in figures, and much other information needed by travelers along the highways is supplied. On the Frankfort sheet the Gordon-Bennett automobile route of 1904, roughly in the form of an ellipse, between Weillburg in the north and Homburg in the south, is indicated.

LOWER AUSTRIA.—Schulwandkarte des Erzherzogtums Österreich unter der Enns. Compiled by J. G. Rothaug and Prof. Friedrich Umlauf. Scale, 1:150,000, or 2.38 statute miles to an inch. Four sheets. G. Freytag & Berndt, Vienna, 1905. (Price, unmounted, M. 13.50; mounted on linen with rollers, M. 17.)

A superior large-scale school map of the comparatively small area embraced in Lower Austria. The map is based on trigonometrical surveys; light and shade as well as contours are used to express the forms of the land. It includes both the plain and the mountain country surrounding Vienna and gives an effective bird's-eye view of land-forms, drainage distribution, comparative importance

of the towns, etc. Geographical students of lower Austria in the middle grades and their instructors are certain to find this map helpful.

TURKEY.—Zur Geologie von Nordalbanien. Scale, 1:1,500,000, or 23.67 statute miles to an inch. *Jahrbuch der k. k. geologischen Reichsanstalt*, Band LV, 1905, Vienna.

Accompanies a report by Dr. Franz Baron Nopcsa. The author's investigations in the north and central districts supplemented the work of predecessors in other districts, and thus made it possible to produce this geological sketch map in colours.

ENGLAND.—Salisbury Plain District. Scale, 1:126,720, or 2 statute miles to an inch. John Bartholomew & Co., the Edinburgh Geographical Institute, Edinburgh. (Price, 1 sh.)

One of Bartholomew's superior maps for tourists and cyclists. Roads, distinguished as first-class, good, and passable, are in red, seven tints show differences in elevations, and sea depths are given in three shades.

SCOTLAND.—Bathymetrical Survey of the Fresh Water Lochs of Scotland. Scale, 1:21,120, or 3 inches to a statute mile. Under the direction of Sir John Murray and Laurence Pullar. The *Geog. Jour.*, Nov. 1905, London.

The lochs included on these plates are Shin (upper and lower sections) Merkland, a'Ghriama, Fiodhaig, and seven smaller lochs, all in the Shin basin, excepting Loch Buidhe of the Fleet basin. Like the other plates in these series they are in the best style of the Bartholomew house of Edinburgh.

NORWAY.—(1) Kart over det Nordlige Norge. Scale, 1:1,000,000, or 15.8 statute miles to an inch. With inset of the Lofoten Islands on a scale of 1:400,000, or 6.3 statute miles to an inch. (2) Kart over det Sydlige Norge. (In four sheets.) Scale, 1:600,000, or 9.4 statute miles to an inch. By Oberst Nissen. H. Aschehoug & Co., Christiania, 1905. (Price, North Norway, kr. 2.75; Northwest sheet of South Norway, kr. 1.50; other three sheets of South Norway, kr. 2.50 each.)

These are tourist maps which also serve well as general maps of the kingdom, as they are on much larger scales than the usual atlas sheets, give practically the complete geographical nomenclature of Norway clearly printed, and show the drainage, mountain features, and coast-lines. Roads and paths are shown in red. The four-sheet map of South Norway is accompanied by an index of names.

POLAR.

ANTARCTICA.—Sketch map to illustrate the paper by Dr. Charcot of the French Antarctic Expedition, 1903-5. Scale, 1:2,500,000, or 39.45 statute miles to an inch. The *Geog. Jour.*, Nov., 1905, London.

The map shows the route and surveys of the expedition along the west coast of West Antarctica and distinguishes the coasts that were surveyed, or first seen by this expedition. Insets show Wandel Island on a large scale with the winter quarters of the party; also the route of the ship from and to South America.

ATLASES.

ATLAS UNIVERSEL DE GÉOGRAPHIE.—Ouvrage commencé par M. Vivien de Saint-Martin et continué par Fr. Schrader. 90 Cartes. No. 66 Afrique Française,

Feuille III (Madagascar et Dépendance). Scale, 1:5,000,000, or 78.9 statute miles to an inch. Hachette & Co., Paris, 1905.

The map is based upon the large-scale maps published by the Geographic Service of the French Army between 1889 and 1903. This more exact information, generalized and finely engraved on steel, results in the best atlas sheet of Madagascar up to this time. There are three insets: the central part of Madagascar from the Indian Ocean inland on a scale of 1:1,250,000, or 19.7 statute miles to an inch; the island of Réunion on the same scale, and the French Somali coast on the same scale as that of the main sheet.

BOOK NOTICES.

Das Alter der wirtschaftlichen Kultur der Menschheit. Von Ed.

Hahn. Heidelberg, Carl Winter's Universitätsbuchhandlung, 1905. 246 pp. (Pr., M. 6.80.)

Students of the history of primitive man will find many interesting contributions to their science in this book, which represents a summary of the life-work of the author in this line. One of his main objects is to disprove the traditional idea of an evolution of the human race through the stages of hunter, herdsman or nomad, and agriculturist. While the fact remains that these stages of culture have alternated at different periods in the history of primitive man, the results of modern ethnology no longer allow the acceptance of their universal succession in the order named.

The first observation which spoke against this popular tradition was made by Alexander von Humboldt, who found that almost all the native tribes of South America practised some form of agriculture, while, with the single exception of the Incas, no attempts at the domestication of animals were ever observed. The author's own studies of domestic animals and the history of their domestication corroborate Humboldt's statements.

In speaking of domestication, especially of that of cattle, two aspects of the question must be kept apart—viz., the use of the animal as draught cattle or as carriers of burdens in general and as producers of food, especially of milk. The negroes of Central Africa, for instance, keep large herds of cattle for the sake of their milk, but never thought of using them to draw or carry anything before the arrival of the whites. They, too, like the South American tribes, have some agriculture without ever having put an animal to the plough. This and similar observations lead the author, with Ratzel, to distinguish two entirely separate forms of agriculture by the names of hoe-culture and plough-culture. The former is the one found with primitive peoples all over the globe; it consists in the planting of seeds or roots by means of simple tools of a more or less hoe-like shape. The plants, or clusters of plants, grow in small hillocks, which may be heaped up more or less regularly; and while the land thus cultivated may, when laid out with some care, present an appearance not very different from a regular field, it will upon closer investigation always be characterized by the entire absence of furrow-lines. A field under plough-culture will, on the other hand, always be characterized by the conspicuous lines drawn by the plough, which means that